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ments to meet them, are of perennial and surpassing interest to the average thoughtful person as well as to the critical scholar and the trained thinker. Fortunately for such people there are many books issuing from the press, cheap, fairly accurate, and attractive in style. The book before us is of this class.

Hippolytus' *Philosophoumena; or Refutation of all Heresies*, was discovered in 1842, and published in 1851. It has settled in the negative the question of an infallible papacy. "And not until that discovery and others still more recent, such as Tatian's *Diatessaron* (published in 1888) and the ancient Syriac version of the gospels (found at Mt. Sinai in 1892), was it known how irresistible was the evidence of the genuineness of the New Testament Scriptures."

Provided with these search-lights the author proceeds to an examination of the arguments against Christianity as put forth by Baur, Renan, and others.

Many of his criticisms are acute and telling. Many passages are calculated to awaken the thoughtful attention of Christian people everywhere. For instance, there is one on page 162, the pertness and truthfulness of which cannot be questioned: "The Hegelian philosophy doubtless had much to do with bringing Renan to that atheistic pantheism which took away all reverence and sense of duty, along with all solemnity, from his mind. And that philosophy is robbing many of their faith now, especially in our country and Great Britain. Many of the most attractive teachers are instilling it into receptive minds among college and university students."

The author has a good case and argues it strongly, but unfortunately betrays too often a partisan animus that weakens the effect of his book and will lessen its influence upon the minds of many of those whom he most wishes to influence.

J. W. M.

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**Geographie des alten Palästina.** Von DR. F. BUHL. Freiburg i. B. und Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsbuchhandlung von J. C. B. Mohr. 1896. 8vo, pp. x + 300. M. 6.60.

This volume is the tenth in the series of theological outlines which has become so widely known through Professor Harnack's *Dogmengeschichte*, Professor Cornill's *Alttestamentliche Einleitung*, and Benzing-er's *Hebräische Archäologie*. As might be expected from the author's reputation the new "outline" is thorough and practical. There is no

eloquence, no sparkle of any kind, but a condensed yet reliable statement of facts and probabilities, and that is what the student really needs.

The literature drawn upon covers a very wide range, from ancient inscriptions such as the Tell-el-Amarna tablets, of which considerable use has been made, down to the most recent research, but it is not exhaustive so far as books written in English are concerned. Little if any use, for example, has been made of Conder's *Tent-work in Palestine*, and Tristram's *Natural History of the Bible* seems to have been overlooked. Familiarity with the latter and with an article, revised by the same writer, in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, would have prevented the remark that the ass is used in modern Palestine only by the poor and as a beast of burden. *The Land and the Book* also is missing from the list of works on Palestinian research, although the writings of Buckingham and Irby and Mangles are included.

The book, after a short preface and an introduction of eight pages, is divided into two parts: (1) A geographical description of Palestine (pp. 9-63). (2) The historical geography of Palestine (pp. 64-300). The statements made in the text are accompanied by footnotes giving references, and in some instances additional information.

In discussing the topography of Jerusalem Dr. Buhl agrees with Sir Charles Wilson and Benzinger in locating the Jebusite fortress which was captured by David on the eastern hill. He regards it as demonstrated by the researches of Schick that the line of the second wall ran south and east of the ground now covered by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and that therefore this much controverted site *may* be correct after all.

The Gilgal, from which Elijah went down to Bethel shortly before his translation, is conjecturally identified with some ruins called *Gulegal* a little to the southeast of Askar, near Nablous. This view is urged as "extremely probable." The theory that there were two Bethsaidas—Bethsaida Julias and a Bethsaida nearer Capernaum—is rejected, but it is considered possible that the place mentioned in the gospels may have been a sort of suburb of the half-heathen Julias. Tell Hum is preferred to Khan Minyeh as the site of Capernaum. Notwithstanding the difficulty occasioned by the reference of Josephus to the spring of Capernaum this is still the best solution of the problem that has yet been offered. The claims of Kefr Kenna and Kanat el-galil (as Dr. Buhl spells the name) cannot yet be adjusted. Emmaus is found "with high probability" in Colonije, in which case it must

be assumed that the evangelist has made a mistake as to its distance from Jerusalem. The identification of the home of Mary Magdalene with Mejdel on the western shore of the lake is pronounced questionable, because it is plain, from the Talmud, that there were several places in that district named Magdala or Migdal.

The book is provided with copious indexes, and a good map based on that prepared by Guthe and Fischer, but the use of the latter is needlessly hampered by the adoption of a different method of transliterating Arabic names from that followed in the text. The name, for instance, which is printed in the latter, *Gulegal*, appears in the former as *Dschuledsehil*. It is true that the matter is mentioned in the preface, and in some measure explained, but still the want of uniformity is much to be deplored. There is also a plan of Jerusalem reproduced with a few alterations from that in Benzinger's *Archäologie*, which, in its turn, is borrowed from Baedeker's *Syria and Palestine*. On page 151 is a curious slip: "third century" for "second century," in a reference to Hadrian.

W. TAYLOR SMITH.

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**Der neuentdeckte Codex Syrus Sinaiticus**, untersucht von DR.  
KARL HOLZHEY, mit einem vollständigen Verzeichniss der  
Varianten des Cod. Sinaiticus und Codex Curetonianus.  
München: Verlag der J. J. Leibner'schen Buchhandlung.  
1896. 8vo, pp. lix + 89. Price M. 5.

Syriac scholars will find this handsome volume a useful aid to the study of the Lewis codex. The dissertation which occupies the first fifty-nine pages is very comprehensive. Beginning with a short account of the different Syriac versions it treats successively of the nature of the relationship between the newly found text and the Curetonian, of the orthographical, grammatical, lexical and material differences between them, of their relation to the Peshitto, to the different groups represented in Greek textual tradition, and to the *Diatessaron*, and closes with some instructive remarks on the distinctive peculiarities of the new codex and a summary of the results of the inquiry. These results, minus one, are as follows: (1) The two versions (the Lewis codex and the Curetonian, which are denoted respectively by the abbreviations Ss and Sc) are two recensions of one and the same text. (2) In language Ss exhibits peculiarities which approximate to the Jerusalem Lectionary, while Sc approaches the Peshitto. (3) As to subject-matter Ss does not keep so close to the Greek text and the Peshitto as